THIRD EDITION NEW YORK CITY.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Organization of the Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Important Opinion of the Attorney-General.

OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

HARRISBURG, January 1.—The Republican caucus of the House of Representatives have

action of the House of Representatives have actionated the following officers;—
Speaker, William Kelly: Clerk, Adin W. Benedict: Assistant Clerk, William Herniston; Transcribing Clerks, Caleb Walker, A. D. Harlan, J. P. William, W. E. King, and Robert Brown; Postmester, J. D. Kilkharland, and Robert Brown; Postmester, R. L. Kilkharland, and Robert Brown; Postmester, R. Kilkharland, R. Ki master, J. D. Kirkpatrick, and Assistant, William A. Rupert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Iredell, and four Assistants; Doorkeeper, James McGowan, and four Assistants; Messenger, James McCauley, and four Assistants.

At the caucus, Representatives Ruddiman, Thomas, and Lee protested against the above nominations, on the ground that, in the selection of officers, the old members had not been allowed a proper voice. Messrs. Ruddiman, Thomas, and Lee then withdrew from the

Cancus.

The honorary Democratic nominations in the Senate are William Hopkins for Speaker, and Frank Hutchinson for Chief Clerk.

In the House the Democrats nominated Wil-ham M. Nelson for Speaker, Cyrus Alexander for Clerk, John Cox, of Cambria, for Messenger, and the usual number of officers and assistants.

A caucus for State Treasurer was held this
evening, and William H. Kemble was nominated by acclamation without opposition.

The Legislature.

THE ORGANIZATION, AND PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY. HARRISBURG, January 2, 1866. The House met at noon, and organized by the election of James Kenny, of Washington county, for Speaker, who delivered a speech in which he stated that the clouds of war being over, and the ally of treason, slavery, being dead, a glo-rious future awaits the country, in which future Pernsylvania will reap the benefit of her steadfast adherence to the cause for which she sacri-

ficed her best blood and treasure.

The speech was received with applause.

The members were swore into office, and the House adjourned.
The Senate meets at 3 o'clock P. M.

Whe Right of the State to Tax National

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL MEREDITH. My opinion is requested by the Auditor-General on the question whether the second section of the act of 30th April, 1864 (imposing additional taxes for State purposes), imposes a tax on the National Banks located within the Commonwealth

The section referred to imposes a tax upon (among other persons and institutions therein mentioned) "every incorporated and unincorporated banking institution not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws." I am of opinion that this description includes

the National Banks, and therefore that the quesion presented to me ought to be answered in

Some of the National Banks were formed by certain State Banks of issue, in conformity with the enabling act passed on the 22d August, 1864, and it has been suggested that the National Banks so formed are in some way, by reason of the provisions of that act, exempted from taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864. The enabling act provides that, on compliance

with certain requirements, the surrender of the harter of any State Bank which may become a stional Bank shall be accepted. I do not think it material to the present ques

ion that the act provides in favor of a State Bank o surrendering a corporate quasi-vitality for a short term, for the purpose of closing its con-cerns, 'but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this Common wealth the busi-

ness for which it was established."

Nor do I conceive it to be material to inquire whether the section which provided that the bank tax (viz. the tax on capital stock under he act of 1844, and the tax on dividends under the act of 1850), for which those State Banks were liable, should be apportioned to the day of surrender, would by complication release from a tax on net earnings, under the act of 30th April, 1864, for which they were never liable. No implication would seem to be necessary, for it is beyond all doubt that they never were subect to taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864, inasmuch as they did pay "a fax to the State upon dividends." Further, I think it abundantly clear that on the surrender they ceased to exist as State corporations authorized to purnot be taxed at all under any existing State laws.

A National Bank, formed in accordance with the enabling act, by a State Bank, has in pinion no identity with the State Bank from or which it was formed. It is a different politiperson-its name has been altered-it has been created and exists under the authority of a different jurisdiction—it is a new institution. We are, I think, no more to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the former State Bank, than, in the case of a Na tional Bank formed by individuals, we are to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the individuals who formed it.

We are, I conceive, to regard the status not of the deceased progenitor, but of the living pro-geny; and if the latter be within the terms of the act he cannot take himselt out of them, by showing that the former was not.

legislation of the Commonwealth is not involved in the injustice of taxing one portion of the National Banks and exempting another portion, while there is in fact no difference whatever tween the two portions as they now exist,

I am, therefore of opinion that the second section of the act of \$6th April, 1864, embraces all the National Banks within the Commonwealth. I am quite aware that grave (and perhaps som new and difficult) questions may be raised under the Constitution of the United States, on the bject to which this opinion relates. I express no opinion on them, because I conceive that the Auditor-General would in no event be justifiable in deciding them peremptorily and finally against

the Commonwealth, by refusing to execute the act of Assembly on which they may arise.

W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Office, December 22, 1865.

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

His Address--The Finances of the City.

New York, January 2,-Mayor Hoffman deivered his inaugural address yesterday. He argues that the City Government should be free from control by the State Legislature. The funded debt of the city is over \$41,000,000, on account of which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold \$9,500,000. The debt is amply secured by the entire property of the city. He suggests the sale at auction of large portions of the unimproved property of the city, which would now bring large prices. He believes that the city should hold and control its markets, wharves, piers, and ferry franchises, and is against the sale of them.

The tax levy of the year is over \$18,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is for State purposes, \$4,750,000 for police and other county purposes expended by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and \$1,500,000 for riot damages and the war bonds. The tax levy next year is expected to be at least \$3,000,000 less. The Mayor recommends that the Chamber of Commerce be invited to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the subject of iron piers and warehouses. He hopes for the removal of the old markets, which disgrace the city, and the crection of new ones which would be an ornament. He calls for the prompt cleansing of the streets, and the punishment of all violations of the city ordinances by throwing garbage into the streets. He also suggests sanitary regulations in view of the possibly approaching cholera, and the vigorous enforcement of the plans now in progress for improved sewerage. He finally recommends a reduction of expenses, and says he will do all in his power to thwart improvident legislation and check extravagant expenditures.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 2.-The Legislature met today. The Governor's message congratulates the Legislature on the return of an honorable peace and earnestly urges the claims of maimed and disabled soldiers of New York for permanent relief from the General and State Governments.

The Comptroller's report shows a deficiency of \$1,179,000. The receipts of the fiscal year ending September 30 were \$16,273,000; payments, \$16,183,000. The funded debt of the State is \$6,051,000, \$228,000 having been redeemed during the year.

The Superintendent of Banks reports 109 banks conducting business under the State laws, and that 193 have retired from the old system during the year-nearly all of which have been converted into National Banks. The amount of outstanding circulation is about \$27,000,000.

The Governor speaks favorably of the National Banking System, and says the State has made teady progress in agriculture and manufactures. The colleges and academies of the State show gratifying continuance of prosperity and use-

fulness, and the school system increases in efficacy and importance. The Governor suggests further legislation, in view of lawlessness and crime, and of sanitary

measures to avert the cholera. The receipts of the Canal department for 1865 show a decrease of \$780,000 from the previous year, and the expenses of repairs and maintenance of the canals exceeded that of 1864 by \$932,000. The aggregate exceeds the surplus net

revenue of the canals by nearly \$50,000. The Canal debt is \$19.424,000, there having been paid during the year; \$2,903,000, the balance of the sinking fund available to the payment of principal and interest is \$3,280,000. The Governor anticipates the payment of the debt of 1864 by October, 1868, reducing the entire debts 11,500,000.

He does not recommend present action on the subject of the Niagara Falls' Ship Canal, for Con stitutional reasons preferring to await the action of the State Convention, which will probably meet early in 1867. He thinks a railroad constructed exclusively for freight transit as important as ever; an enlargement of the canals will, in his opinion, not long meet the requirements of freight transportation; and concludes with an exhortation for cordial co-operation in support of the just rights of all citizens of the Union, from which the only element of weakness and danger has been removed.

We should entertain no feelings of bitterness or unkindness to our misguided countrymen, but be animated by a generous forbearance. The end of the war is the occasion of heartfelt joy and gratitude that the Protecting Hand which upholds the heavens has been our constant

State Comptroller Robinson's report says there s due from taxes by New York city \$2,669,000, which if paid, as it should have been, would have left a surplus in the Treasury on September 30th of \$1,488,000, instead of a deficiency. The taxes are now, however, in course of payment in the city, where they are not collected until the fall, or nearly a year later than in the other

The funded debt of the State is \$33,613,000. and the Comptroller thinks a tax of one mill on the dollar will be sufficient for the expenses of the State Government. The exemptions from taxation are unwise and unjust, and he thinks the currency should be reduced.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in his report, favors the enlargement of the locks of the Eric and Oswego canal so as to admit the passage of steamers of four hundred and six hundred tons running, at a speed of three and a half and four miles an hour, by which we can place wheat in New York from Buffalo at six cents per bushel over the tolls, and perhaps at a less price. He takes the same ground as the Governor in regard to the Niagara ship canal.

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 2. Funeral of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, A number of prominent politicians and others have gone to Baltimore to attend the funeral of Henry Winter Davis.

Treasury Appointments.

Three hundred applications for places in the Treasury Department were filed last week. Instead of making new appointments the Sacretary is constantly reducing his force.

Important Proclamation Forthesizing. It is stated in Opposition circles here that in two or three weeks the President will issue a proclamation declaring the work of restoration complete. Prominent Republicans deny the truth

From Texas.

New York, January 2 .- The steamer Wilming. ton has arrived, from Galveston on December, 24 Governor Hamilton had issued a proclamation restoring, so far as in his power, to their civil rights, all persons recommended for special pardon.

Galveston advices of December [27th state that the new bark B. S. Ewell, of Richmond, Maine, was driven ashore on the coast on the 26th, twelve miles west of that port,

Capt. F. A. Hussey, wife and daughter, reached here in safety, after twelve hours exposure in one of the boats. 'The ship was pounding badly when he left. The mate and crew had not been heard from, but were probably safe.

GALVESTON, December 29 .- The barque B. S. Ewell will be nearly a total lass, and is being stripped. A small portion of the cargo may be saved in a badly damaged condition.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., January 1 .- Rain has been falling here all day, but the temperature is mild

The colored people assembled en masse this forenoon, and in the first African Church cele brated their deliverance from slavery. Several addresses were delivered.

At the opening of the wew billiard hall tonight Phelan and Carme played a match game of 500 points. Carme was the victor, running at one score 206 points.

Freedmen's Celebration in Petersburg, Va. Peterseurg, January 1.-The freedmen of this city and the adjacent counties celebrated their freedom to-day by marching in procession through the principal streets, and public speaking. The weather was very unpropitious, but great numbers participated in the celebration. The different societies of the Freedmen donned their badges and turned out with banners. The occasion was one of great rejoicing with them, and everything passed off in perfect order.

New Year's at Pottsville. Pottsville, Jan. 2 .- Yesterday was observed

as a general holiday, all the stores being closed

and business suspended. The rejoicing was

general, flags were flying, and a salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of "free America." Sudden Death. CHICAGO, January 2. - Yesterday, Mrs. Scripps wife of ex-Postmaster Scrippes, of this city, while engaged in receiving visits from her

friends at her residence, fell back suddenly in her chair and died instantly, without a struggle

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. SUPREME COURT IN BANC-Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.-The Court met this morning regular term in Philadelphia and for the Eastern District. The list of Philadelphia cases was taken up, and the following were argued:-

LEGAL TENDER CASE. Mather vs. Kinike. Error to Common Pleas, Philadelphia. The only question in this case was whether the legal tender act applied to the covenant for the payment of ground rent, the language of the covenant being as tollows:-

"Yielding and paying therefor unto the said grantor, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of twenty-one Spanish coined fine Filver eces of eight and one-third part of a piece of eight, each piece of eight weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, or so much lawful money of Province of Pennsylvania as shall be sufficient from time to time to purchase or pro-cure twenty-one such pieces of eight and one-third part of a piece of eight, on the twelfth day of October yearly forever."

And containing covenants on the part of the said grantee, his heirs and assigns, that he and they shall and will from time to time, and at all times thereafter, pay or cause to be paid to the said granter, his heirs and assigns, "the aferesaid yearly rent or sum of twenty-one Spanish coined fine silver pieces of eight and one-third part of a piece of eight, each piece of eight weighing seventeen pennyweights and six grains, or so much lawful money of the said Province of Pennsylvania as shall be sufficient to purchase or procure twenty one such pieces of eight and a third part of a piece of eight, hereby reserved on the 12th day of Ocober yearly forever, as the same shall grow due

On the trial below, the Court of Common Pleas held that the covenant was not satisfied by the tender of the notes; that the reservation was of a particular kind of com, with the alternative of its value in lawful money, and that the ground landlord was entitled either to the particular

kind of coin, or its real value in lawful money. That the measure of damages was the value of the coin at the time the rent fell due, and that the plaintiff could not recover more, on the ground that the description of com has since

Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for the value of the particular coin on the 12th of October, 1863, with interest to date. From this ruling of the Court, a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court. The case was argued by W. W. Wister, Jr., for plaintiffs in error, and by J. Cooke Longstreth for defend-

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS-Justice Read. No case on the list for the week being ready for trial, the jurous were discharged till Monday next, and the Court adjourned till Thursday COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The morning session was occupied in calling the list of names of the new panel of parors in attendance, and in the passing upon by the Court the excuses of those

esiring not to serve. The homicide cases will be taken up to-mor row, and it is probadle that that of Mary Ridey for the murder of the vounger brother Sides, will be the first tried. At least such is understood to be the purpose of the District Attorney.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

THE FREEDMEN

General Pillow's Experience with the Tennessee and Arkansas Freedmen.

The Rebel General Pillow has been doing admirable service in the difficult work of systematizing labor in Tennessee and Arkansas, and the following letters from him and the Commissioner of Freedmen, General Fisk, in Tennessee, give the present status of the freedmen and the labor question in that region:-

LETTER FROM GENERAL PILLOW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1865. — Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, etc., etc., Washington, D. C.:—It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantations in Arkan as and Tennessee. I have already engaged about four hundred freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the work. I have given, in all cases, the freedmen a part of the crop of cot-ten, and I allow them land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for their own use with-out charge therefor. I could have engaged one thousand laborers if I had needed that num-ber. My brother, who adouted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working. I have put one large plantation under white laborers from the North, upon precisely the same terms on which I engaged freedmen. I feel anxious to try the system of white labor of that character for the plantation. Knowing the interest you feel in the success of the system of the freedmen, and feeling grateful for your kindness to me, I feel l a duty to communicate the result of my work

With assurances of my personal regard and respect, I am, General, very respectfully, Gipeon J. Pillow. (INDORSEMENT.)

BUREAU R. F. AND A. L. HEADQUARTERS, NASHville, December 25, 1865.—Respectfully forwarded to Major-General O. O. Howard, commissioner. I have abundant testimony of similar character from intelligent, wealthy planters, who accept the "logic of events," and are cooperating with me in adjusting the new relations on the basis of "impart al justice." I regret that there are many in the South who do not accep the conclusions of the strife, and who yet fail to recognize the fact that the country is in earnest in asking guarantees of freedmen. But the CLINTON B. FISK,

Brevet Major-Gen., Assistant Commissioner. The Supervision of the Freedmen's Bu-reau Extended Over Kentucky.

BUBEAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABAN-DONED LANDS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 23, 1865.—The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the United States, having been offi-cially announced to the country by the Secretary of State by proclamation dated December 18, 1865, this Bureau extends its supervision over persons recently held as slaves in the State

of Kentucky.
The Assistant Commissioner earnestly invites the cordial and hearty co-operation of the civil authorities and all good citizens in the State of Kentucky in the important work of adjusting the new relations arising from the total abolition of slavery. On the basis of impartial justice this Bureau will promote industry, advance the cause of education, and aid in permanently establish-ing peace, and secure prosperity to the State

Agencies of this Bureau will be established at points easy of access to the citizens, and while agents will be cautioned against supervising "too much," their energies will be directed to a fair adjustment of the labor question. They will see that contracts are equitable, and that both parties, "employer and employes," comply in good faith with their agreements. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed to

the official agents of this Bureau, nor will any community or combination of people be permitted to fix rates. Let labor be free to compete with other commodities in an open market. Parties can make any agreement or trade that is satisfactory to themselves, and so long as ad-vantage is not taken of the ignorance of the freed people to deprive them of a fair and reason able compensation for their labor, either in monthly wages or in a share of products, there will be no interference. Until the enactment and enforcement of State laws guaranteeing to freedmen ample protection to person and property freedmen's courts will be established for the ad-judication of cases in which freedmen are in volved, and in which they are by the "civil code," by reason of color, disqualified as wit-nesses. Aged and infirm freedmen who have no means of support, nor any relatives whom they can rightfully look to for the same, will be provided for by the "Commissioner of the Poor" in the county where they properly belong. The principle to be adhered to in regard to all paupers is that each city and county shall provide or its own poor.

Officers and agents of this Bureau are regarded as guardians of orphans or abandoned widows of freedmen within their respective districts, and the laws of the State in regard to apprenticeship will be recognized, provided they make no dis tinction on account of color, or in case they do, the same laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored. CLINTON B. FISK.

Brevet Major-Gen. Assistant Commissioner.

New Year's Day at the White House. THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

The first public reception was given by President Johnson to-day. It was hoped that previous to adjournment Congress would appropriate a sufficient sum for refurnishing the White House, but it was found that the thirty thousand dellars which was appropriated for that purpose barely sufficed to pay off debts accumulated during the previous occupancy of the Executive Mansion, leaving nothing for present improvements. The East Room is particularly defaced, and was unfit for a reception, but by the efforts of Mr. William Slade, steward of the White House, it was placed in a tolerably presentable condition. The worn carpet in this apartment, as well as those in the other rooms, was covered with a neat spread for the purpose of protecting it from further in jury by the crowd, and the most soiled furniture was removed. The carpets in the ante-rooms were taken up, leaving the oil-cloth, which is always laid down under them.

A platform was built from the window of the hall in which the stair ascends, to the pavement, so as to enable the crowd to pass out without obstructing ingress, and the doors of the vestibule were removed, thus giving free

access to the reception room.

In the Blue Room, where the President re ceives his visitors, elerant bouquets, formed of white and variegated camelias, heliotrope, lilies, and mignonette were placed in gilded flower tands, and on the lacquered tables of Japanese workmanship.

At an early hour this morning the United States Marshal, Mr. Gooding, his deputy, Mr. Phillips; the Commissioner of Public Buildings, will. French; and Mr. Richards, Superintendent of Petropolitan Police, were in attendance at the White House, completing the arrangements for the ceremonies. The detail of police consisted of sixty-seven men, who, in their new uniforms and white gloves, presented a very creditable ap-pearance. Forty were assigned to the Executive Mansion, under the command of Sergeauts Hur-ley and Skippon. Twenty of them were stationed in the various apartments through which the guests were to pass. A number of police were

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

| also placed on duty at the residences of the | FINANCE AND COMMERCE Secretaries. The Marine Band, under Professor Scala, was

seated in the principal ante-room, and during the reception performed the following airs:— "Hail to the Chief." Coro and Ario—"Roberto "Hail to the Chief." Coro and Ario—"Roberto Il Diavolo," Overte—"William Tell." Aria—"La Favorita." Settimino—"Ernani." Waltz—"Dream on the Ocean." Liberty Duetto—"Il Puritani." Duetto—"La Traviata." Cavatina—"H Furioso." Aria—"Ernani." Cavatina—"Harold." Grand March—"fannbauser." "Star Spangled Banner," "Hall Columbia," and "Yandee Doodle." The gates leading to the grounds of the Executive Mansion were closed, and guarded by a detachment of Veteran Reserves

Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, was the first of the Deplomatic Corps to arrive, and Secretary Stanton the first of the Cabinet. The others included in the 11 o'clock reception rapidly followed, and consisted of the members of the Cabinet excepting Secretary Seward, who sailed for the gulf on Saturday, and was represented by the Acting Secretary of State, (Mr. Hunter.) all of the Diplomatic Corps residing in the city, Chief Justice Chase and the Associated Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges Olin, Carter, and Wylie, of the District Court. Most of these dignitaries were accompanied by their lamilies. A large number of Senators, including the President of the Senate, Mr. Foster, and Senators Morgan, Harris, Johnson, Saulsbury, Stewart, Ramsey, Foote, Morrill, Howard and Stockton. and members of Congress, with their families, were also present.

A few minutes before eleven, the President, accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, and two young ladies from Nashville, guests of the family, entered the Blue Room. Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the President, was ill, and unable to be present. The other attaches of the Executive office, Colonel Moore, Colonel Rives, Major Morrow, and Major Long, were in attendance, and enter-tained many of the guests who lingered in the reception room. Mrs. Patterson was dressed in black velvet, elegantly trimmed, and was ornamented simply by a white japonica in her hair, Mrs. Stover was attired in black silk, and was also without ornaments. Each lady held a beautiful bouquet of mignonette, heliotrope, and iaponicas.

Marshal Gooding stood on the left of the Pre sident and nearest the entrance to the reception room, and the Acting Secretary of State on the right, the latter presenting the members of the diplomatic corps as they entered the apartment. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Hon. B. B. French, presented the guests to Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover. After the members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Claims had been presented, a few moments were occupied in mutual congratulations, the distinguished guests completely fill-ing the Blue Room, and forming a most brilliant

At hali-past 11 o'clock the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were received. General Townsend presented the officers of the Army, who were preceded by Lieutenant-General Grant and staff, and included Major-Generals Augur, Gilmore, Meigs, Ingalls, Fessenden, Mott, Vincent, Hardie, Seth Williams, Brice, Barnes, Howard, and others, and a large number of brigadier-generals and subordinate officers. The officers of the Navy were not so numerous. These were presented by Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and consisted principally

ot subordinate efficers, including those of the Marine Corps on duty in Washington.

At 12 o'clock the gates of the President's grounds were thrown open, and the citizen's re-ception commenced. Carriages approached by cast gate, and departed by the west gate, the order being reversed tor pedestrians. The know-ledge that the gates would not be opened to the public until 12 o'clock prevented the assembling of a large crowd until after the principal receps had taken place, and the dignitaries had taken their departure, but by one o'clock the approaches to the White House were densely thronged by visitors, who continued to arrive by hundreds until 2 o'clock, the hour at which

After 2 o'clock, such of the colored people as were in waiting outside were admitted.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the Marine Band were shown to one of the spartments in the basement, where a New Year's dinner, prepared under the supervision of the White House steward, Mr. Slade, awaited them. - Washington Star, 1st.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROE JUSTICE .-This morning during the progress of the fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets, Theodore McGurk was arrested upon the charge of being a fugitive from justice from Camden, N. J., where he stands charged with burglary and arson. Mc-Gurk, when arrested, made a most desperate res stance. A warrant for his arrest was issued on the 7th of December.

This morning he was seen by officer Marsh in the oyster saloon at the N. E. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. Marsh undertook to arrest him, when he broke loose and ran. In going up the stone steps he slipped and fell, and the officer again nabbed him.

The two men got in the basement, and a des

perate struggic resulted. McGurk finally slipped from his overcoat and ran. Officers Robert and Charles Smith came up and again seized him, and after a desperate struggle the prisoner was lodged at the Central. He was committed to await a requisition from the Camden authorities. The warrant for McGurk's arrest was first placed in the hands of Officer Robertson. met McGurk about two weeks since in the neighborbood of the Moyamensing Hose House, and arrested him. The prisoner, after a fight, broke loose from the officer, ran through the Hose house and escaped. Since then he was not seen

until this morning. REAL ESTATE SALE .- M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, sold to-day at noon the following stocks and properties:-

20 shares Western National Bank, 875. \$350 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1865, 74 per cent 1 share Point Breeze Park Association, \$100.

100 shares East Sandy and Hal.'s Run Petroleum ompany, 16 cents 1 share Philadelphia Library Company, 880; 1 share Mercancile Library Company, \$7. Tavern property, 1 acre, known as "the Felton-the Hotel." Second street turnpike and Fisher's Two-story brick dwelling, No. 712 Holly street,

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON .lad named Bernard Parry was arrested at Iwentieth and Fitzwater streets charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon. The property was standing in the street, when Parry jumped in and drove off. He was arrested horse and wagon in his possession.

Alderman Dallas committed the accused for trial. A ladies' musical club has been organized at Brussels to cultivate music. Piccolomini lately appeared at a charity concert in Rome for the benefit of the families of those who had died from the cholers. Her

reappearance, after so long a retirement, attracted an immense crowd. -Matrimony is sometimes infelicitous in Illi--Matrimony is sometimes infelled as in nois. In the town of De Kalb, Henry C. Atwood, eighteen years of age, shot his wife Addie, who is less than seventeen years old. They had been married eight months. Atwood was arbeen married eight months. Atw

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ? Tuesday, January 2, 1866. The Stock Market opened duli this morning but prices are steady. There seems to be very

little disposition to operate. Government bon's are firmly held at full prices, with sales of 7:30: to notice at 984@982; 103 was bid for 6s of 1881, coupons off; and 104 for old 5-20s; C ty loans are . more active, with sales of the new issue at 90 \@ 90%, an advance of \$.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, and prices firm, with sales of Reading at 534@ 53f; Philadelphia and Erie at 301@30f; Penn sylvania Railroad at 57; and Little Schuylkill at 29. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53 for Norristown; 54 for Minchill; 30% for North Pennsvlvania; 29h for Catawicsa common; and 45h for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which is in good demand, with sales at 39 @40 , an advance or 1. 35 was bid for Spruce and Pige.

Bank shares continue in good demand for in vestment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 120, an advance of 1, 190 was bid for North America; 135 for Philadelphia; 48 for Commercial; 38 for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 70 for Western; 60 for City; 391 for Consolidation; and 50 fer Union.

In Canal shares little or nothing doing. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 294 for preferred do.; 54? for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 84 for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue dull and unsettled. Jersey Well sold at I: St. Nicholas at f; William Penn at 14; Dalzell at 24; and Sugar Creek Develop-

ment at 1#. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

1	FIRST BOARD.
١	\$500 U S 7:30s July 98} 100 sh Hest'ville, b60 40
١	\$100 do 281 100 sh do 2
ı	\$100 City 6s, new 90# 100 sh do 4
ı	\$100 do 901 100 sh do b80. 40
1	7 sh 2d Nat Bank 95 100 sh do b5 4
1	30 sh Reading 531 100 sh de2d 4
	400 sh dob80. 58} 100 sh dob5. 4
	10 sn do 53/ 100 sh Phil & Erie 3/
	100 sh do b30. 53 100 sh do b30 3
	400 sh do.b5wnint 534 100 sh Big M't'n
ı	100 sh dob30 58 100 sh dob5 1
	50 sh Penn R3d 57 100 sh do
	50 sh do Sd 57 200 sh Jersey Well
	9 8h do8d 57 100 8h St. Nich Oil
	5 sh do 57 400 sh W Penn b5
	McKilling & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote follows:—
	Buping. Sellin

follows:	
Big Gold	39 140 15 188 10 30
HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as foll	OWN:-
American Gold. American Silver is and is	144) 144 138) 139)

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. -Smith, Randelph & Co., Bankers and

New York Exchange..... par. par.

Pennsylvania Currency.....

Brokers, have this day opened a branch office at No. 3 Nassau street, New York.

-The interest on the following items of the public gold-bearing debt will be payable on and

ixes redeemable after Dec. 31, 1867	Inter: \$282,1
ixes redeemable after 20 years from July	267,2
1, 1848. 'ives redeemable after 15 years from Janu-	201,2
ary 1, 1859	500,0
ary 1, 1861	175,5
ary 1, 1861 ixes redeemable after December 31, 1880.	552,4
sixes redeemable after 20 years from June 30, 1861	1,500,0
30, 1861	4,179,9
ixes of 1861 (Oregon war) ixes redeemable after June 30, 1881	2,250.0

Total January coin interest......\$9,788,129 The landing of \$879,297 in California gold at New York, by the steamship Pacific, on Sunday, makes the total receipts of treasure from the Pacific coast for the year foot up \$21,444,192, or nearly as much as the aggregate receipts during the two previous years.

—At Chicago, on the 29th ultimo, there was an

active demand for money, chiefly by pork-packers, which is not unusual at this season of the year. The rates of discount were steady 10 per cent, but the street rates were firm at 14@ 2 per cent, a month. The supply of Eastern ex-change was increasing, and the bankers were getting along without requiring to express cur-

-The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company has begun a suit against its late President for one million dollars damages for permitting the Rebel Government to use the road and

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, January 2 .- Cotton is held with much

firmness; but there is very little doing. A sale of 15 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron Bark at \$32.50 p ton. Prices of Tanner's Bark are nominal.

The Flour Market is exceedingly quiet, and we have to record a continuance of light receipts. There is no export demand, and only a few small lots sold for the supply of the home consumers at a wide range of prices, say from \$7.25 \$7 barrel for low grade superfine, up to \$15.50 for fancy lots, accord-ing to quality. Small sales of Rye Foor, which is dull, at \$5.875(26). In Corn Meal nothing doing and

The Wheat Market has undergone no change, and there is no inquiry, except for prime lots, which are comparatively scarce. Small sales of good and choice new red at \$2.25.22.25; white may be quoted at \$2.50.270. Rye ranged from 95c, to \$1.03. Corn is coming forward freely, and is in fair request at 95c, affoat, and 83c, in the cars and from store. Oats seil to-day at 50 252c. In Bariey and Malt nothing

Small sales of common and orime Cloverseed at 87 50@8 25 No hing doing in Fimothy. Small sales of F axseed at \$3 15@3 20.
Whicky is dult, small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at \$2 30 @ 2 85.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29 .- Cotton animated sales of 4000 bases at 51c. Sugar very dull, fuir 121c. Molasses firm at 50c. to \$1. Gold cull at \$1.45j. New York checks ic. d scount. Freight en cotton to New Yors, ic. The ship-owners are yielding to the screwmen's strike paying \$6 per day for

to the screwmen's strike paying \$6 per day for laborers.

New York, January 2—Cotton is quiet at 50c. for Midalings. Flour dull; sales of 3500 bbls. at unchanged prices. Whear quiet but firm. Corn dull Bacon quiet. Pork heavy at \$31 12\for mess. Lard heavy at 16\for Whisky dull.

New York, January 1.—Stocks are better. Chica o and Rock Island, 168\for Hinnois Central. 122\for ditto bonds. 106\for Michican Southern. 75\for New York Central. 97\for Reading 110\for Missouri 6s, 78\for Eric. 97\for Compons. 1881, ex-interest, 1 4\for Fivetwentics. 1862, 104\for do. 1864, 102\for do. 1865, 151\for Ten-fortics, 98\for Treasury, 7 3.10s, 68\for 6294\for Gold, 144\for do.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.